

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth
av.—DANCE.
POWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—AMERICAN
THEATRE, COMIQUE, No. 64 Broadway.—DANCE,
BELLEROSQUE AND OLIO.
NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, 728 and 730 Broad-
way.—ALICE.
WOODS MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—
ERNAI. Afternoon and Evening.
ATHLETIC, No. 125 Broadway.—GRAND VARIETY EN-
TERTAINMENT.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN
OPERA.—CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
GERMANIA THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Third
av.—DAS SHIFFSTUCK.
NIPLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and
Houston streets.—LEO AND LOTON.
ST. JAMES' THEATRE, Broadway and 25th st.—BUL-
LIER OPERA.—LUCERIA BODIGA.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston
and Bleecker streets.—HEFFY DUFFY.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, between
Broadway and Fourth av.—A BROADWAY WOMAN.
WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth
street.—DAVID GABRIEL.
UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, Madison av. and 25th st.—
AMERICANS IN PARIS, &c.
BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth
avenue.—DADDY O'DOWD.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—
MONTA CRISTO.
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. corner
3th av.—NUGO MINSTRELLEY &c.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 301 Bowery.—
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
STIRLING HALL, Fourteenth street.—BRADSHAW
SHAKESPEARE.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, March 21, 1873.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—The British Ministerial
crisis is ended and Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet
difficulty conciliated. The Premier detailed
all the circumstances connected with its incep-
tion and close to the Parliament, amid an
exciting scene, yesterday. The rival chiefs
were saluted with loud cheers on their
entrance into the House of Commons. Disraeli
was not prepared to constitute a Ministry; his
party was not equal, just at present, to the
State emergency. This is the plain fact of the
case. The members of the opposition approve
of his course in refusing office, with Ireland,
Central Asia, the Alabama award, and the
budget estimates positively hostile, in confu-
sion, unsettled, or uncalculated. Glad-
stone has gained a point. The ballot box
must tell the remainder.

The City Charter and the Senatorial Solons—Much ADO About Nothing.

After a long and vexatious delay the Senate Committee on Cities has at last reported the New York city charter, with such amend-
ments as it has seen fit to make to the bill
as passed by the Assembly. We publish else-
where in to-day's HERALD a full and complete
account of these amendments, except such as
are merely of a verbal and technical charac-
ter. Some of them are desirable; others are
of doubtful expediency; but they are not alto-
gether of sufficient importance to warrant the
long hesitation of the committee, and we may
therefore conclude that the bone of conten-
tion has been the appointing power. For
some reason best known to themselves a
majority of the committee felt dissatisfied
with the plan for the distribution of the
city patronage agreed upon by the Assembly,
which provided for nomination by the Board
of Aldermen and confirmation by the Mayor,
and, in the event of a failure of the Executive
to confirm, for election by the Mayor and
Aldermen in joint session. The committee
has therefore reported a new method, by
which it is proposed that the Mayor shall
nominate and the Board of Aldermen confirm;
but if the Mayor shall neglect or refuse to
nominate within the time designated in the
charter for filling vacancies, or if the Board
of Aldermen shall fail to confirm within five
days from the date of nomination, then the
Mayor, the President of the Board of Alder-
men and the President of the Board of Assis-
tant Aldermen shall, within three days there-
after, meet together and make the appoint-
ments by a majority vote. The three officers
are required to be present when the appoint-
ments are made; but, if, after proper notice,
either of them shall absent himself from two
consecutive meetings the other two are em-
powered at the third meeting to appoint by
their own votes alone. The Board of Assistant
Aldermen is, of course, retained under the
Senate amendments.

It will be at once seen that the Senate
amendment is no change in principle; it is
nothing more than a shifting of the appointing
power from one source to another, to suit some
personal views or interests. There are some
persons who insist, upon principle, that the
Mayor should have the unrestricted appointing
power, and others who contend that the
Mayor should appoint and the Aldermen con-
firm, trusting to public sentiment to prevent a
deadlock between the two. The Senate's propo-
sition is neither of these. While intended to
be as partisan as the Assembly plan, it is
neither so safe as a party measure nor so well
justified by precedent. It gives the Mayor no
more power than he would enjoy under the
Assembly bill, and if the Governor
is really opposed to the system
of appointment determined upon by
the Assembly he must certainly disapprove
the substitute proposed by the Senate com-
mittee. Two republicans are associated with
the Mayor as the appointing power, Alderman
Vance and Assistant Alderman Wade; hence
there is no pretence at non-partisanship in
the Senate's plan. At the same time the Board
of Aldermen, or the Assistant Board, might at
any moment change its presiding officer and
elect a democrat or a liberal who would act
with the Mayor and cast the patronage of the
city against the republican party. To provide
against this danger it would be necessary to
give the power to the "present" Presidents of
those Boards; thus, in fact, making designat-
ed individuals, and not public officers, the
dispensers of the city patronage—a proposition
that would be more unprecedented and more
unjustifiable than any that has yet been made.

There is no possibility of misunderstanding
the meaning and intent of all these proposed
amendments to the charter. The contest is
wholly over the city offices. The twenty-fifth
section of the Assembly bill was undeniably
passed with the express object of giving the
patronage resulting from the republican
victory in this city to the republican party.
Those who have sought to change that section
in the interest of Mayor Havemeyer have done
so with the open and honest avowal that the
patronage shall not be used in the interest of
the republican party. The Mayor himself
has not disguised his real objects. In fact,
with the great political ends he has in view
as to the future of the reorganized democracy
and as to his own political advancement as its
leading spirit, he could not afford to conceal
his policy. He has, therefore, wisely placed
himself on record as avowing that if given
the power he will appoint democrats to
office. It is on account of this
declaration that Tammany Hall and the
liberal republican organization so strongly
denounce the Assembly plan, and that
the organs in their interest have rallied
against the attempt to retain the twenty-fifth
section in the interest of the republican party.
Of course if they can succeed in breaking
down the republican movement and in de-
priving the republicans of the fruits of their
victory it would be a fair party gain. But the
opposition to the Assembly plan on the part
of republican Senators can only arise from
considerations of personal interest and from a
desire to make a market for themselves and
their friends with the appointing power.

As between the propositions of the Assem-
bly and the Senate, the former appears by far
the least objectionable. Under the Senate
plan, in case of the rejection of the Mayor's
nominations by the Board of Aldermen, the
officers who would be subsequently appointed
by the Mayor and the two Presidents of the
Boards of Aldermen and Assistants would
be unknown to the people until their appoint-
ments had been made. Their merits could
not, therefore, be publicly canvassed in
advance of their appointment. Under the
Assembly plan the Aldermen would in the
first place nominate officers who, if not con-
firmed by the Mayor, would be elected by the
people. The time of their nomination and the time
of their election the citizens and the press would
have ample opportunity to discuss their qualifi-
cations and to bring public sentiment to bear
against them should they be unfit for the
positions assigned to them. In the first
amended charter passed by the State Legisla-
ture April 7, 1830, it was provided in the
twenty-first section that the Common Council
should appoint all the departments for the
executive business of the city. Mayor
Havemeyer has himself testified that when the
Common Council nominated officers to him,
and he, as Mayor, confirmed or rejected for
reason such nominations, the system worked
well. The Assembly proposition was, not

therefore, an innovation on any principle af-
fecting the city government. It was approved
by many on the ground that the Aldermen
represent the people more directly than
does the Mayor; that they are constantly
brought into contact with and exercise a
general supervision over the acts of the several
departments, while the Mayor is fully
occupied with his other official duties
without being hampered with the sole respon-
sibility for all the appointments, or even with
the task of originating nominations. The
Mayor's duties are certainly onerous enough.
He signs, on an average, two hundred warrants
a day, and the physical exertion of writ-
ing his name is great, to say nothing of the
labor of that supervision which Mayor Haver-
meyer has declared his intention to exercise
over every warrant placed before him. He is
a member of the Sinking Fund, of the Board
of Health, of Revenue and Assessments, of
the Quarantine Board and the Board of
Emigration. He is bound to examine all
measures passed by the Common Council, and
either approve or reject them. If these are
good reasons why the Mayor should not be
hampered with the duty and responsibility of
dispensing the city patronage at his will they
are also good reasons why he should not be
put to the trouble of originating nominations,
as the Senate Committee propose, especially
since such nominations would in all proba-
bility be rejected, and his time and labor
thrown away.

Since this charter discussion commenced it
has been argued by some that the city govern-
ment should be modelled on the plan of the
State government; that as the Governor ap-
points and the Senate confirms, so the Mayor
should appoint and the Aldermen confirm. In
fact, that the Aldermen should have no greater
power than the Senators. The comparison
between the State and city governments will
not hold. The Governor represents the con-
tinuing power of the State, always in office and
always exercising his functions, while the
Senate is a temporary body only, limited to a
one hundred days' session, called for a special
purpose and without any general powers ex-
cept those pertaining to legislation. The city
of New York is a municipal Corporation, with
corporate rights, powers, property and fran-
chises. From time immemorial the power of
government was vested in the city as a Corpo-
ration, such power being exercised by the
Common Council as the representative of the
Corporation. The Common Council of
a municipal Corporation, like the di-
rectors of any other corporation,
is the governing body, exercising authority
over all its affairs. The powers of the Board
of Aldermen are continuous. When the Sen-
ate is not in session the Governor necessarily
exercises the appointing power alone; but the
Common Council is always in session, and
hence there can be no fair comparison be-
tween the two governments. Indeed, the
arguments used against the Assembly system
of appointments have only one real
meaning—they are pleas against giving
the city patronage to the republican party.
There is no middle course to be pursued by
Governor, Senate or Assembly. The charter
is either to be republican or it is not. If that
party cannot be trusted with the local govern-
ment of the city then we must either give the
patronage to Mayor Havemeyer and the dem-
ocrats or go without a charter. This is the
choice the Senate is called upon
to make. If it rejects its com-
mittee's amendment and returns the
charter in the shape in which it left the
Assembly it decides in favor of giving the
control of the city patronage to the republi-
cans. If it sticks to its committee's proposi-
tion it will probably lose the charter alto-
gether and run the risk of throwing away the
fruits of the recent republican victory.

The State of Relations Between Spain and France.

The two Latin race republics do not, to all
outward appearances, at least, fraternize very
cordially in sentiment or policy. They are
either too near to each other territorially or
not sufficiently intimate in their democratic
communion. The governments at Versailles
and in Madrid have just concluded an
important correspondence relative to Carlist
and its revolutionist efforts. France com-
plains of outrages which have been
perpetrated against French citizens by
officers of the government of the Spanish
Carlist chief, the curé of Santa Cruz.
Señor Castelar replies in a circular expres-
sive of his regret at the occurrence of the facts
enumerated by M. Thiers, and then takes
point against France in the argument that
most of the Carlists are equipped in France
and derive the bulk of their supplies, in
money and commissariat, from French terri-
tory. The curé of Santa Cruz sojourne at
Bayonne, passed thence into Spain, and was
not interfered with when on French
soil. Carlist troops in great numbers
wear the uniform of French mobiles, and
many Frenchmen of high rank are serving
with the Spanish insurgents. The Madrid
government has taken measures to put a
stop to the commission of outrages
against foreigners and neutral travellers in
Spain. The mother and sister of the curé of
Santa Cruz have been seized as hostages.

THE PORTLAND PRESS, referring to the ap-
pointment of ex-Senator Sawyer as Assistant
Secretary of the Treasury, thinks it is a "good
point in his favor that the reckless rascals
who have involved South Carolina in debt
have been his foes." Let us see how he will
fight the "reckless rascals" in Washington
when they make their assaults upon the
Treasury. We trust he will prove a foeman
worthy of their steel.

WE PUBLISH a note from Mr. Charles T.
Chester denying that the firm of which he is
the surviving member ever proposed to ac-
cept any amount less than the full sum of
their claim against the city for the construc-
tion of the fire alarm telegraph. The pay-
ment of the claim was resisted by the Com-
ptroller until a mandamus compelled its settle-
ment; but as the claim was a just one not a
dollar less than the full principal and interest
would at any time have been accepted.

THE BOSTON GLOBE, referring to the report
that Senator Sumner would revive his obli-
vion resolves next Winter, suggests that he
had better let the subject drop. Not until he
is wound round again in the robes of martyr-
dom prepared by the Massachusetts Legisla-
ture.

The Dominican Outrage on the British Flag.

A cloud of misfortune hangs over the bur-
lesque Republic of St. Domingo. The govern-
ment of Baez has committed an act which
must surely result in serious difficulties with
the British. The letter from our special cor-
respondent, who was commissioned by the
HERALD to visit and describe the Samana Bay
Company's purchase, published to-day, con-
veys the highly important information that
the residence of the British Vice Consul at
Porto Plata was forcibly entered by a civil and
military force, under the direction of the Do-
minican Minister of Finance, and three citi-
zens, enemies of Baez and opponents of the
Samana sale, taken therefrom and thrown
into a dungeon. The Consul acquainted
his superiors of the outrage, and a
British man-of-war was expected at Porto
Plata to protest, in the Palmerstonian
fashion, through the mouth of her big
guns. In the meantime it appears that Baez
has approved the conduct of his people and
has ordered the prisoners of State to be
brought to St. Domingo City. Our cor-
respondent gives both sides of the story, the ex-
planation of Governor Gonzales, who ordered
the arrests, and the statement of Mr. Ham-
burger, the British Vice Consul, and from
these it will be seen that the Dominican gov-
ernment has not only committed a grave
offense, but a graver blunder. Of all the
Powers having Consular representatives in the
Republic England was about the last that
should have been offered an affront. Not
over-pleased with the coquetting of the United
States with the Dominican government, the
hints of annexation and the Samana Bay ac-
quisition, it will, no doubt, be a pleasant duty
for the British Foreign Office to exact from
Mr. Baez abundant satisfaction for the affront
committed.

But with this matter we have and should
not have anything whatever to do. Baez has
made his bed of trouble, and he can now lie
in it. If he imagines that the United States
will protect him in his arbitrary acts he is
much mistaken. The party of American
citizens who have paid one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars down for a year's
rent of Samana Bay represent themselves only;
and while they have, undoubtedly, reserved
rights, Mr. Baez must not for a moment sup-
pose that the terms of their purchase imply,
if they do not specify, an American protec-
torate over the Republic. If any such idea
possessed him when approving the conduct of
Governor Gonzales, as it seems to possess a
large number of his followers, the sooner our
Secretary of State dispels it the better.

The Second Equinoctial Gale.

The second equinoctial gale of the season
put in its appearance promptly yesterday and
extended over a large section of country.
The first attempt at a Spring storm last week
was not a success; but this seems to have
been very general in its scope, and to have
been attended with widespread driving and
heavy rains and strong winds. The report of
the Weather Bureau yesterday betokened
rough weather over the Middle and Eastern
States, and also in the Alleghany sections.
The storm expanded itself over the lower
lakes, with some snow, but its violence was
not met on the seaboard and along the
Alleghanies. The result will very probably
be to occasion a Spring freshet in the Ohio
River, and possibly in some of the Eastern
rivers, as it is almost too late for them to be
sealed up again by cold. The dissolution of
the snow and ice on the slope of the Alle-
ghanies cannot long be delayed, and this rain
storm may—probably will—set them all in
motion. The telegraph tells us that the storm
was attended with heavy snow from Chicago
to Maine, and with hail, snow and rain in the
mountainous parts of Pennsylvania.

To-day, according to the almanac, the sun,
which has for three months been on his north-
ward course, crosses the Equator, making the
night and day of equal length. One may now
consider Spring fairly opened. As the days
grow long and the warmth increases our
streets show a resumption of activity, while
the business quarters of the city exhibit indi-
cations of an unusually lively trade. With the
advance of Spring and approach of Summer
our city authorities should display greater
vigor in the necessary work of cleaning the
streets and putting them in condition to pre-
vent all unwholesome smells and disease-
breeding exhalations. Winter and its incon-
veniences being past, we should also by every
means hasten on those projects for rapid
transit which promise in the future to remedy
the evils of snow-choked streets and buried
railway tracks, and make the daily journey
from the uptown home to the downtown place
of business a smaller tax upon time than that
we now so unwillingly pay.

Let Them Pay Back the Money.

The Hon. Clarkson N. Potter says that by a
refusal to sign the warrant for his back pay
the amount remains in the United States
Treasury, where it honestly belongs; but he
had no occasion to tell us this. The point we
made was, that unless Mr. Potter directs the
Sergeant-at-Arms to pay the money into the
Treasury of the United States he can hereafter
change his mind, sign the warrant and pocket
his back pay. According to the act of Con-
gress the money still stands to his credit on
the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and the
mere refusal to sign the warrant now will not
place the five thousand dollars where he can-
not reach it hereafter. We do not want to see
Congressmen evade the issue, though we
acquit Mr. Potter of any such intention. Let
them pocket the money or pay it over, so as to
make a final disposition of it, that the public
may know where the money went.

There is another point about this retroactive
pay which is worthy of attention. As soon
as it became known that some of the mem-
bers of Congress would refuse to take the
money, the charity beggars began to over-
whelm them with letters begging them to give
the money to churches or to the Washington
Monument. In another column we print one
or two specimens of these letters, that our
readers may see how the integrity of Congress-
men is constantly besieged. If the Washing-
ton Monument is to be benefited by money
taken from the Treasury of the United States,
let the amount be appropriated by Congress,
and expended in a way that the people may
know that it was not thrown away. It is gen-
erally understood that the monument is
sinking. If this be true it is scarcely honest
to ask anybody to contribute towards its com-
pletion. The church-building schemes are

worse even than the monumental suggestion,
because they give Congressmen an excuse for
keeping the money by supplying them with
the pretence that they have given it away.
Nothing will do except to pay it back into the
Treasury, after the example set by Colonel
Roberts.

The Price of Gold.

We are evidently going from bad to worse
as regards the gold premium, if, indeed, the
approach to specie payments and a consequent
decline in the price of gold is to be considered
a blessing or desirable. The gold quotations
are now pretty steady between 115 and 116,
being from 115½ to 115¾. On October 31 last
the premium was 112½ to 112¾; November 30
it was 112½ to 112¾; December 31 it was 111½
to 112½; on January 31 it had gone up to 113½
to 113¾; at the end of February there was
still an advance, and now it nearly touches
116. Here is an important fact which our busi-
ness men, the government and political econ-
omists would do well to consider. What is
the cause of this steady rise in the face of our
surprising prosperity, profound peace and
strength of the national credit? It cannot
be attributed to Wall street cliques,
specie-locking-up-speculators, or to any such
extraordinary combinations as have existed
at times heretofore. There is certainly a
general cause independent of them, and, we
think, independent of the government, though
we by no means look favorably upon the finan-
cial policy of the Treasury Department. The
administration and its controlling majority in
Congress may speak exultingly of the financial
policy, or success, as they are pleased to term
it, of the government; but that does not pre-
vent gold going up and the prospect of specie
payments becoming less and less every month.
Without going into the subject further at
present we simply state a fact for the consid-
eration of business men and those economical
philosophers who love to ventilate their ideas
on financial problems.

IS NEW ENGLAND INSENSIBLE TO CORRUPTION?—The St. Louis Republican avers that
"the New Hampshire election is not very satis-
factory to anybody," and adds that "if it
proved anything at all, it is the little impres-
sion which the corruptions of the republi-
can party at Washington have made on the
masses in that New England State." In a
matter of dollars and cents morality it is safe
to say that the masses of New England are
encased in armor as prenable as the people
of any other section of the country. New
England has almost exclusively furnished the
South with that pestiferous class of public
plunderers, the carpet-baggers, and it would
be strange if there are not some samples of
the same race of political leeches still living
at home, ready to wink at corruptions at
Washington or elsewhere. But we should be
sorry to see it affirmed that New England is
insensible to official corruption and that she
halts in a resolution to properly rebuke those
of her sons who have perilled her honor by
their connection with the scandals developed
the past Winter in Washington.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio, is at
the Astor House.
Judge H. Sturges, of Cooperstown, N. Y., is regis-
tered at the Sturtevant House.
Alonso M. Viti, Italian Consul in Philadelphia, is
in town, at the Hoffman House.
A Robb family in Missouri have fallen heirs to an
estate in Scotland worth two millions.
Commander William B. Cushing, of the United
States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Lieutenant Colonel O'Manney, of the British
Army, arrived yesterday at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.
D. McInnis, Managing Director of the Great
Western Railroad of Canada, is at the Brevoort
House.
B. F. Torrence de Barros, of the Brazilian Lega-
tion at Washington, has arrived at the Hoffman
House.
Lieutenant Commander J. H. Tinkham, of the
United States Navy, is registered at the Hoffman
House.
Congressman E. L. Acker, of Pennsylvania, says he
has a distinct recollection that he voted nay on
the back-pay question.
General William T. Clark, ex-Congressman from
Texas, and Congressional Delegate J. B. Chaffee, of
Colorado, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Professor William E. McMaster has returned to this
city after a successful Western tour with his
lecture on "Dante and Michael Angelo."
Ex-Congressional John Lynch, of Portland, Me.,
has arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. His friends
are going to banquet John on the 25th inst.
The widow of Sir Alfred Joseph Tichborne, whose
estates are the plum for which the claimant fights,
was married a few days since to a Captain Wick-
ham.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury F. A. Sawyer
was born in Bolton, Worcester county, Mass., in
1822, and graduated at Harvard in 1844. It is
stated that he has some family relationship with
Judge Richardson, the present Secretary.
The Hon. Alexander Temple Fitzmaurice, son of
the Earl of Orkney, is soon to be married to a Mrs.
Riddell. The gentleman is twenty-eight, while the
bride-elect is fifty-two years old. The lady being
very rich, the gentleman can't be expected to give
that Riddell up.
President Thiers replied to a French politician
who, in speaking of Spain, called her "a sister re-
public" of France—"You may say what you please,
but she is a younger sister that may cause her
elder to miss her marriage and prevent her from
ever finding an establishment."
Mr. O'Sullivan, of the British Museum, was re-
cently arrested as a lunatic in London. A pair of
boots, carried under his arm, proved to be the
"bobby" his identity with an insane fugitive, as
the latter had an aversion to wet feet and always
had with him a pair of pedal coverings to put on
when those he had on became damp.
Augustus Schell, being about to end his bachelor
days, will resign the Presidency of the Manhattan
Club. A very proper action will say all good wives
whose bane is "the club." Those particular
cronies of "Gacy" Schell, Samuel J. Tilden and John
Cochrane, are still bachelors, and are said to re-
gard his matrimonial venture with anxiety.
About fifteen years ago an Italian named Michael
Canommi was tried in this city for the murder of
Engene Anderson. He was tried four different
times, and finally convicted of murder in the
second degree and sentenced to the State Prison
for life. Through the persistent efforts of his
counsel, the Messrs. Blankman, however, he was
rondoned in 1864 by the Governor of the
State, and he at once returned to his native
Italy, where he joined the army and gradually
obtained one promotion after another until
now he holds a colonel's commission and is
acting general. His case lasted seven years
altogether, and his counsel avow that they have
never doubted his innocence.

BURNING OF A COTTON SHIP.

NEW ORLEANS, March 20, 1873.
The American ship Europa, hence on the 7th
inst. for Liverpool, with a cargo of 3,476 bales of
cotton, 500 tierces of lard and 2,000 sacks, was
totally destroyed by fire on the 15th, 300 miles off
the southwest Pass. The loss is estimated at \$25,000.
Captain Fulton and the crew of the Europa were
brought to Southwest Pass by the British ship
Shamrock, bound for Europe, and were taken to
Brooklyn, N. Y., and was registered 1-14
June.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature and State Authorities
Yield to the Supreme Court in Reference
to the Pending Bill—Bond
Coupons Now Receivable for Taxes—
A Blow Aimed at Northern Bondhold-
ers—More Political Strife Ahead.
RICHMOND, Va., March 20, 1873.
The General Assembly of Virginia, after resisting
for three months the decision of the Supreme
Court of Appeals, thus acting an example for
law-breakers to violate any statutes which do not
meet with their approval, have at last consented
that coupons made receivable for taxes under the
Funding bill of 1871 shall be so received by the col-
lecting officers of the Commonwealth. The Auditor
of Public Accounts to-day issued instructions
to these officers informing them that they might
now proceed to obey the law, as a bill had been
passed taxing State bonds at the rate of fifty cents
on the one hundred dollars market value. This
last was the expression of the vengeance which
the General Assembly feels against Northern
bondholders, who are charged with procuring
the passage of the Funding bill by bribery and
corruption, and the Virginia holder of State bonds
is exempt from listing them in the assessment of his
property, and he only pays one tax. But the
Northern bondholder must pay the tax upon his
Virginia bonds as personal property in the State
where he holds them, and he must also have them
taxed here also. This tax is to be deducted from
the coupons which he is to receive for his bonds.
The Treasury when the interest is paid, or retained in
the hands of the collecting officers where coupons
are taken for taxes, but the holder of coupons
receivable for taxes still have the upper
hand, for they will get all, or nearly all, the inter-
est due each year, and the interest on the bonds
held by collectors, while all others will
only get four per cent this year and what the State
pleases to pay hereafter. Governor Warriner
will approve the bill taxing bonds, on account of
this feature, but allows it to become a law in order
that no further opposition may be made to the de-
cision of the Supreme Court.
LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR POLITICAL TROUBLE.
The General Assembly to-day proceeded to the
election of county judges, to serve for four years
from January 1, 1874. The republican members
entered their protest against the election, as a
violation of the spirit of the constitution, an un-
warrantable and violent assumption of power,
and an act destructive of the principles
of free government. If the republicans suc-
ceed in electing the judges, the Assembly will
elect a new set of judges who will be of their
own way of thinking. Prominent conservatives
oppose to the general assembly assuming and
performing the work which properly belongs
to its successor, and the result of it, in a certain
contingency, will be a violent party strife, and
chaos and confusion in all parts of the State.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, March 21—1 A. M.

For Friday, throughout the Gulf States, cold,
northerly winds will continue, with generally clear
weather. In the South and Middle Atlantic States
temperatures will, increasing to brisk, with falling
temperature and partly cloudy weather. For
Northern New England winds will back to the
west, with clearing weather by Friday afternoon;
for the lake region generally westerly winds,
cloudy and clearing weather.
Cautionary signals continue at all stations on
the Middle and East Atlantic coasts.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in
the temperature for the past twenty-four hours,
compared with the corresponding day of last
year, as indicated by the thermometer at Rudin's
Pharmacy, HERALD building:
1872, 1873.
3 A. M. 40 40 3:30 P. M. 22 35
6 A. M. 20 39 6 P. M. 22 35
9 A. M. 22 39 9 P. M. 18 34
1 P. M. 25 39 10 P. M. 16 33
Average temperature yesterday 37½
Average temperature for corresponding date
last year 21½

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

At the first representation of the burlesque of
"Don Giovanni," in London, one of the actors
apostrophized a very pretty girl as "my spotted
beauty," instead of "my spotted beauty."
Miss Jennie Lee, who has not had an important
part in any of the plays produced at the Union
Square Theatre this Winter, appears in "Cousin
Jack" on Saturday evening, in a part which gives
scope to her abilities.
The programme of a choir concert in London was
almost entirely filled with the works of early En-
glish and Italian composers. The selections in-
cluded examples from Luca Marenzio (1550-99), G. Con-
verso (1580), Salvatore Rossi (1615), Giovanni Per-
rotti (1600), Corelli (1653-1713), Tartini (1692-1707), Fe-
retti (1575), Pergolesi (1710), C. Festa (1541), Samuel
Weeley (1768-1837), Ward (1808), Willby (1808) and
others.
The Vienna theatres are making preparations for
gratifying visitors from all nations by perfor-
mances peculiar to the countries represented.
Among others a Russian theatre is to be opened
under the direction of the Russian Consul, Count
Markoff. The following pieces are to be performed
in the course of the summer—"The Death of Ivan
the Terrible," "The Russian Marriage," "The Boyar
of the Sixteenth Century," "The Grave of Askold"
and "The Silver Prince." Every effort is to be made
to give an accurate and lively representation of
Russian costumes, songs and dances at this theatre.

JOURNALISTIC NOTES.

The Charleston Courier, the oldest journal, with
one exception, in the South, is to be sold at public
auction on the 30d of April.
Samuel Fabryan, late of the Boston Commercial
Bulletin, is about to start a paper in Worcester, to
be called the Daily Press.
E. B. Cooke, founder of the Waterbury (Conn.)
American, is just eighty years old.

A SWINDLING DETECTIVE.

A Bogus Philanthropist—New York and